





## Co-day's Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

\$45,000 to lend upon First  
Class Mortgage Security in  
large or small Amounts.

Apply—

J. J. FRANCIS,

4, Des Vieux Road,

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [51c]

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIX-  
TEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the Company  
(since its registration), will be held in the  
Board Room, at the Hongkong Dispensary, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at TWELVE  
O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the General Managers, together  
with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st  
December, 1900.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be  
CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th inst.,  
until SATURDAY, the 25th instant, both days  
inclusive, during which period no Transfer of  
Shares will be registered.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [51c]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"HAMBURG,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
Captain Magen, due here with the outward  
German Mail about TUESDAY, the 14th  
instant, will leave for the above Places about  
24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [2c]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Reach, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant,  
at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

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Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [51c]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS  
OF

AERATED WATERS  
IN THE FAR EAST.

OUR NEW FACTORY, facing  
the sea at the PRAYA RECLAMATION,  
is constructed with every attention  
to the best principles that sanitary  
science can suggest.

A perfect System of Filtration is  
employed guaranteeing Absolute pur-  
ity.

The Machinery used is of the Latest  
Type.

A STAFF OF ENGLISH EXPERTS  
attends to every detail of the Manu-  
facture.

The Waters produced are of the  
highest class and excellence; as testi-  
fied to by the best English makers.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Aguinaldo's Oath of Allegiance.

The following is, according to our latest  
American exchanges, the text of the Oath  
of Allegiance signed by General EMILIO  
AGUINALDO:—  
"I, Emilio Aguinaldo, hereby renounce all  
allegiance to any and all so-called revolution-  
ary governments in the Philippine Islands and  
recognize and accept the supreme authority of  
the United States of America therein; I do  
solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and  
allegiance to that government; that I will at  
all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-  
abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not,  
either directly or indirectly, hold correspond-  
ence with or give intelligence to an enemy of  
the United States, nor will I abet, harbour or  
protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself  
these voluntary obligations without any mental  
reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me  
God."

Washington dispatches to San Francisco  
contemporaries state that before AGUINALDO  
issued the "Peace Manifesto" of which so  
much is made by the American papers; also  
before he took the oath of allegiance, he was  
warned that if he failed to use his best  
endeavours to bring about the surrender of  
his leading comrades in arms he would  
probably be subjected to court-martial for  
"violation of the rules of war." It is, there-  
fore, quite clear that AGUINALDO  
showed reluctance to issue the Manifesto  
and did so only under pressure, for Americans  
themselves admit this. What  
value then, can be attached to such evidence  
of what is termed by our American contem-  
poraries the "conversion" of AGUINALDO?  
He was not a free agent when the Manifesto  
was issued, nor was he aught but a prisoner  
of war when the oath was administered to him.

Is it not a generally accepted principle that  
promises obtained under duress are not  
binding? But whether the act of signing the  
manifesto and the swearing of the oath of  
allegiance have been done in good faith—be-  
lieving that by so doing the best interests  
of his countrymen would thereby be served,  
matters little under present circumstances.  
We have to consider the accomplished fact  
that AGUINALDO is in the hands of the  
American authorities and one can only hope  
that having accomplished the task which he  
has taken two years to complete, our cousins  
will now adopt a more conciliatory policy to-  
wards the inhabitants of the neighbouring  
islands, and in due course grant to the people  
the full measure of self-government which  
they have shown themselves able to conduct,  
and which the great mass of the people have  
striven for at great personal loss and enormous  
self-sacrifice. With General AGUINALDO  
and a majority of his commanding officers in  
their hands, the Americans now hold a  
majority of the trump cards, and the world  
will watch with interest, and not a little  
concern, the way in which they are used.  
Dewey held these same "trumps" over two  
years ago, but was not allowed to play his  
game, being over-ruled by the military au-  
thorities, who relegated him to a back seat.  
Will the military party now have the hand-  
ling of the cards or will they be wisely hand-  
led over to the care of the able diplo-  
mats, whom Mr. McKINLEY has at his  
beck and call? It is to be hoped in the  
interests of peace, order, good government

and commerce, that wise counsels will  
prevail and that the "benevolent assimila-  
tion" about which so much has been heard,  
will now emerge from the chrysalis of precept  
and come forth in the form of beneficence  
and sound common sense.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

LONDON, May 9th.

Sir Alfred Milner, in a speech at Cape-  
town, said that no change and no weakening  
of the imperial policy in South Africa was  
possible, and that he was convinced of the  
permanence of the settlement which would  
be arrived at. He left South Africa earlier  
in mind than would have been possible two  
months ago.

### THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for  
the Chester Cup:

David Garrick.

Lady Penzance.

Stoccardo.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and  
York, have opened the Federal Parliament  
in the presence of 12,000 spectators. A  
message from His Majesty King Edward, was  
read at the ceremony.

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandants Botha and Viljoen have  
joined forces, and are occupying Carolina.

LATER.

### A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Several reports state that the French house  
of Messrs. Rothschilds will issue, a new  
Russian loan of fourteen hundred million  
francs.

### SHANGHAI RACES—SPRING MEETING.

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

NIL DESPERANDUM CUP (WALERS).

Mr. Bruce Robertson's Mother Superior ..... 1  
Mr. Jolliffe's Darling ..... 2  
Mr. Hopeful's La Plata ..... 3  
Time, 2.5 2/5.

[The above results are published with the  
kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club.]

### WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 11th at 12.10 p.m. the barometer has  
risen in S. China. The depression in the North  
has probably reached S.E. Japan, and pressure  
is highest over the E. coast of China. Gradients  
slight for N.E. winds in S. China. Forecast:—  
Moderate N.E. winds; showery.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GOOD shorthand reporter is wanted, vide  
advertisement appearing elsewhere.

H.M.S. Centurion has come out of dock and  
proceeds north to join the fleet to-day.

THE steamer *Glengyle*, Captain Temperley  
Darke, and the steamer *Hatching* have been  
chartered by the Government as transports.  
Both steamers are being fitted up for the  
purpose.

### NOTICE.

Our Special Edition is now on sale and may  
be obtained—on application. Price fifty cents.  
Intending purchasers are advised to order  
early. See advertisement appearing elsewhere.

ON Thursday night last the steamer *Fatshan*,  
Capt. Lossius, on the Hongkong-Canton run,  
picked up two Chinese from a small junk  
which had capsized during a squall, between  
Beddingfield Point and Tiger Island. They  
were landed at Hongkong on the arrival of the  
*Fatshan*.

THE motor-car, which is now being made in  
Paris for the King, will be the finest *voiture  
de luxe* ever built. It will travel (or can, rather)  
at the rate of 50 miles an hour. It will be  
noiseless and odourless. It is technically de-  
scribed as a 9-h. p. Gardner-Serpollet double  
phaeton.

WE shall be obliged if any subscriber on  
receiving his paper late or irregularly will  
write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of  
delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the  
Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*, 50  
Queen's Road Central. The wrapper will  
enable us to check the delivery coolies.

"LONDON JACK," the familiar dog collector of  
the London and South-Western Railway Ser-  
vants' Orphanage, has ended his charitable  
mission. He is now in the hands of Mr. Row-  
land Ward for preservation. Eventually he is  
to be placed on the platform at Waterloo as a  
"dumb collector" for this worthy object.

THE Band of the Madras Light Infantry will  
play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening, from  
8 to 9.30 p.m.

### PROGRAMME.

1.—Overture..... "Crown Diamonds"..... Aubert.  
2.—"Swing"..... "Sweet Brier"..... C. Lovell.  
3.—"Selection"..... "Flight of the Eagle"..... Boman.  
4.—"Selection"..... "Der Trumpeter von Sanktingen"..... Heister.  
5.—"Serenade"..... "You sleep"..... Sullivan.  
6.—"Waltz"..... "Frenet und des Lebens"..... Strauss.  
"God save the King."

LUCIFER, the assassin of the Empress Eliza-  
beth, is to be subjected to regulations of rather  
more severe a character than he has been  
undergoing up to the present. From Geneva,  
where the criminal is carrying out his sentence  
of lifelong imprisonment, it is reported that he  
has lately been giving some trouble. He has  
repeatedly threatened to murder his warders.  
The officials of the Geneva Court have given  
orders for the prisoner to be replaced in his  
subterranean cell, where he is deprived of day-  
light and cut off from all human intercourse.  
Bread and water are passed into the cell by  
means of a revolving door.

As will be seen from our Share Report, Pun-  
joms have experienced a sharp rise since the  
reported discovery of tin on the Company's  
concession. If that same tin pans out well,  
we predict big things for Punjom.

A COOLIE came to grief yesterday at Kowloon,  
while rolling logs into the water near the  
Torpedo Depot. By some means or other he  
fell over the sea wall with one of the logs and  
was drowned. The body has since been  
recovered.

A COUPLE of bluejackets had a little difference  
outside the Hongkong Hotel last night, with  
the result that one had to be removed to  
hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound.  
The scene of the argument was a very gory  
appearance this morning.

A CURIOUS old custom was revived at Great  
Oakley vestry recently, says a home paper,  
when parish hands were let by pin in candle.  
The local clergyman presided. A pin is in-  
serted in a burning candle, and so long as it  
remains in its tallow resting-place bids are  
taken. The last bidder before the pin drops is  
declared the tenant for the year.

It may be noticed that we are publishing a  
gazette of interest to the shipping community  
generally, giving the names of officers on leave,  
promotions, transfers, etc. We imagine it will  
be found useful by many shipping people here,  
who can see at a glance where their friends are  
at the time. We shall be much obliged for  
any information from our readers tending to  
keep the column up to date.

WE are in receipt of the following express  
from the manager of the Joint Telegraph  
Companies:—

COMMUNICATION WITH TAKU, TIENTSIN  
AND PEKING.

Telegraphic communication between Chefoo  
and Taku is interrupted. A Steamer leaves  
Chefoo for Taku this afternoon and another  
on Sunday.

It is satisfactory to notice, says *Fairplay*, from  
the official statements made in Parliament on  
March 28th ult. regarding Far-Eastern affairs,  
that His Majesty's Government adheres strictly  
to the assurance it gave to the bondholders of  
the Chinese Northern Railway that it regards  
as binding the engagement entered into by the  
Chinese Government not to mortgage or  
alienate the railway to any foreign Power during  
the currency of the loan. This, as it were,  
nails the affair to the counter, and is a fresh  
guarantee to the bondholders that Russia will  
not be suffered to jeopardise their interests.

JACK Slavin was at Rangoon at the date of last  
mail advices. The *Asian* says that he gave a  
successful boxing entertainment at Bombay.  
Slavin was billed there to meet Morgan, an  
A.B. of the *Pomona*, but she sailed the day be-  
fore, and Stoker Murphy of the *Highflyer* took  
his place. It was, says the paper's Bombay  
correspondent, an unequal display, for though  
the sailor stood up and took his gruel manfully,  
the "pro" was too much for him and chased  
him all round the ring every bout. The fight  
ended in a knock-out. Jack Slavin is a middle  
weight, a younger brother of the famous Frank  
Slavin, and has a very fine record of his own.

AN International Engineering Congress will be  
held in Glasgow during the first week of Sep-  
tember and it promises to be a scientific and  
economic success. The Board is manned by  
the best known men of science and patrons of  
industry in the United Kingdom, the President  
being Mr. James Mansergh, the President of  
the Institution of Civil Engineers. It is ex-  
pected that the summer exhibition will draw a  
number of Engineers from all parts of the  
world to Glasgow, so that the occasion will be  
opportune for holding an Engineering Con-  
gress. It will be under the auspices of the  
Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in  
Scotland.

THE Canadians, says *Public Opinion* of the  
15th ult., have determined to take up the chal-  
lenge of the great American combination to  
produce steel and iron goods at underselling  
prices. Great works are already being con-  
structed near Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, on  
Lake Superior, and at Sault Saint Marie, the  
supply of raw materials for manufacture being,  
in each instance, of the highest quality and  
practically inexhaustible in quantity. Trans-  
port facilities, too, are largely superior to those  
at the disposal of the Carnegie Combine, while  
the Dominion Government renders help by  
offering a bounty for every ton of pig-iron and  
steel produced during the next seven years.  
The new industry promises to assume gigantic  
proportions if furnished with adequate capital,  
which will be quickly subscribed, there is little  
question.

LONDON having at last realised that the port is  
very much behind other great shipping centres  
in the kingdom and abroad, says the latest  
*L. & C. Express* to hand, strenuous efforts  
will be made to remedy, if possible, the existing  
state of things by offering inducements and  
attractions to shipowners, to make the Thames  
the great shipping highway it formerly was.  
The City Corporation is anxious to take its  
share in this laudable pursuit, and has appointed  
a special committee to consider the whole ques-  
tion and to formulate some scheme for assisting  
the Royal Commission to a conclusion on the  
subject. The chairman of that committee is Sir  
Marcus Samuel, who has large shipping in-  
terests in the port. In a preliminary report  
to the Court of Common Council, the special  
committee recommend that a new body should  
be created possessing a complete power for  
river, port, navigation, shipping, and other ser-  
vices, and that such body should be entirely  
independent of the control of any other public  
body. It is proposed that the new authority  
should be armed with powers similar to those  
possessed by the Mersey Dock and Harbour  
Board, for the levying of dues on shipping  
and goods. As a sum of about two millions  
will be required to dredge the river, the com-  
mittee propose that the dock companies should  
be purchased, and the railway communications  
with the docks brought up to date.

His Majesty's ship *Dellona* arrived at Greenock  
on 8th ult. from St. Kilda, whither she had  
gone to take the census. The returns showed  
a population of seventy-three, while on the  
occasion of the last census the inhabitants  
numbered seventy-six. The islanders only  
heard of the death of Queen Victoria a month  
after it occurred, from the crew of a sailing  
vessel.

THE *Morning Leader* says that elaborate pre-  
caution were taken at Malta during the Prince's  
visit, as it was feared that there would be some  
attempt by Anarchists on his life. There are  
many Sicilians here of doubtful character, and,  
besides, there is daily communication between  
this island and Sicily. A number of Italian  
carabinieri were brought over, and these de-  
clared that they recognised three Italians who were  
mixed up indirectly with the murder of King  
Humbert. The men indicated were expelled  
at once, whilst others, who intended coming  
over, were prevented from doing so at Sicilian  
ports. The carabinieri, in plain clothes, to-  
gether with a number of Maltese detectives,  
followed the Prince wherever he went. Fortu-  
nately nothing happened to mar the harmony



## KANTONHATRA AND SAGALIEH FISHERY.

In order to encourage Russian native fisheries along the sea coast of Eastern Siberia, says the *Kamchatka Herald* of the 23rd ult., the Russian Government promulgated a statute in 1899 known as the temporary regulations of fisheries within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of the Amur District. By the third article of the same statute foreigners are forbidden from being employed in the fisheries along the coast of the Kamchatka and one other Division. But there is a proviso made to the article providing that the Governor-General of the Amur district may grant special privileges to foreigners to be so employed under special circumstances. Under this proviso many Japanese found employment for years past. This year they were again making preparations for their enterprise of the season, when it was suddenly reported that the Governor-General of the Amur District would give for the coming season the usual privileges hitherto allowed to these foreign fishermen. The damages thus incurred are roughly estimated to amount to 500,000 yen.

By the thirteenth article of the said statute preference is always to be given to applicants of Russian nationality for the annual lease of fisheries, whereas before then the previous lease holder held a preferential right in order to protect their vested interests—vested because of the improvement given by investment of capital. The regulation applies alike to Sagalieh, Kamchatka and other divisions of the District. But so far the Russian Government, considering the inequity and inconvenience resulting to the foreign fishers from the strict enforcement of the article, has suspended its operation from year to year, and we expect the same will be repeated again next September.

It is of course within the competence of the Russian Government to regulate the fisheries on the waters within its jurisdiction in whatever manner it pleases. But the fishing industry on these waters depends entirely upon the Japanese market for the export of its products, and our Government has a perfect right to give effect to the statute regulating the import duty of salt-fishes which was passed by the Imperial Diet two years ago as a means of reprisal if it sees fit. The enforcement of this law will do doubt completely kill this growing fishing industry on these waters. By saying this, however, we should not be understood as advising the authority to resort to this measure, but we simply want to call the attention of the St. Petersburg Government to these plain facts and hope that it will not be long before these grievances are given an effective remedy.

## THE COMING ECLIPSE.

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, AND JAPANESE ASTRONOMERS IN SUMATRA.

The various astronomical parties who intend making observations of the coming total eclipse of the sun on May 18th are now busy at work in Sumatra on their preparations for the coming phenomenon. H.M.S. *Hymn* was recently despatched hence, says a Singapore paper, to assist the members of the British expedition to Padang. A correspondent on board kindly sends the following notes on the preparations so far carried out.

Gadang Island, Sumatra, 16th April.—

\*\*\* We arrived at Emma Haven, the seaport of Padang, on the 9th inst., after a delightful run round the south end of Sumatra. Emma Haven is distant about three miles from Padang, with which it is connected both by road and rail. The harbour is a beautiful miniature one and splendidly laid out with berths for 4 ships alongside, and room for 3 others at buoys; coal is brought down to the wharf from collieries about 80 miles inland.

We found the U.S. ship *General Alava*, Captain Halsey, in the harbour; he having arrived with the American astronomers on the 4th from Manila. The Americans are by far the most numerous, the principal party being from the Naval Observatory, New York. It consists of eleven members under Professor Skinner and has different stations inland from Padang up in the hills at Fort de Kock, Lolok and Sawah-Lento.

They are splendidly equipped, having been brought out by government transport all the way, and voted a sum of 10,000 dollars gold for expenses. They very courteously invited all the other astronomers to join them. Besides these there are three other parties from Boston and New York bringing the American total up to seventeen all told.

The Dutch astronomical party have established themselves at Pinam, almost opposite us on the mainland.

The Japanese party arrived at Padang the day we left and I don't know where they are going to locate themselves. On that date the Russians had not yet arrived, though they were expected.

The morning after our arrival, Mr. F. W. Dyson, M.A., the Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Mr. J. J. Atkinson came on board and told us that they had decided to establish their camp on Gadang Island, which is about 30 miles south of Padang and 3 miles off the mainland; and so after embarking all their instruments and stores, etc., we left on 13th, arriving the same day, and have been outfitting up huts and clearing away jungle ever since.

The principal instruments with the party are a double photographic spectroscope for securing photographs of the spectrum of the "flash" of the corona, and a Thompson coronagraph for securing large scale photographs of the corona, in charge of Mr. Dyson; but I will send fuller details of these later when things are fixed up, and also what some of the other expeditions propose to attempt.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

Sir Henry McCallum, who is about to enter upon his duties as Governor of Natal, is not new to Africa. He has represented the British Government in many capacities and in many places. He had a brilliant career at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and gained very high honours. As a Royal Engineer, he has accomplished very admirable work, and his construction of fortifications at Singapore brought him considerable kudos. While on active service in the Straits Settlements, in the seventies he was several times mentioned in despatches, and received the Peninsular and Clasp. He travelled about a great deal, being post after post with infinite credit. He was special Commissioner chosen to suppress the outburst in Penang, and so well discharged his difficult task that he received the thanks of the Government. But perhaps it was in Africa, that his most notable service was rendered. He

was Governor of Lagos during the critical times of 1897-98, when a serious collision with the French in West Africa appeared almost inevitable. The position was one of the utmost gravity for a responsible British officer. Wherever he goes, Sir Henry demonstrates that he is the right place. In his new position at Newfoundland he enthusiastically took in hand a long-considered scheme for recruiting men from the seasoned fisher folk of Britain's oldest colony for the Naval Reserve. Practical as he always is, he at once gave effect to the scheme, and as the result of his arrangements, fifty enthusiastic Newfoundlanders were shipped off to undergo their naval training. It is estimated that, by repetitions of this draft, a most valuable reserve force will be created in Newfoundland. Sir Henry, who is a Yeovil man, was born in 1852, and is immensely popular—"a man of cheerful yesterday and confident to-morrow." It has been said that the "Natal people were not very pleased when his appointment was announced." It is to be hoped that the statement is not true. However, they are sure to like him when they know him better.—*The King*.

## CAPTURE OF THE GREATEST COUNTERFEITER.

NEW YORK, April 11th.

John Skoog, whom Mr. Hazen, the chief of the United States Secret Service, declares to be the greatest counterfeit in history, is now in the Bellevue Hospital with two bullets in his head.

For the past six months the New York business world has been agitated over the circulation of thousands of five-dollar counterfeit notes.

To-day the police discovered the plates from which these were made in Skoog's house.

Skoog came from Sweden in 1895, and immediately began making 20 dollar bills. He was arrested in Chicago, but escaped, and came to Brooklyn, where he devoted himself to the manufacture of foreign notes. He made the famous £20 Bank of Scotland counterfeits which have troubled business men for so long, and also dollar Canadian notes, and flooded Sweden and Denmark with 100 kroner notes.

He had a quite unnecessary attack of nervousness yesterday in a Wall-st. broker's office, which aroused the suspicion of the police.

Seeing that he had attracted their notice Skoog attempted suicide.

At his residence the police found plates of all the counterfeits which Skoog had made, issued. He made his own ink and paper, and did his own printing. It is believed that he had only one confederate.—*Morning Leader* Cor.

## NOVEL FRUITS FOR 1901.

This year is likely to be remarkable for the number of the fruit novelties that will appear on the dinner-table in England. Many things are again being consigned to this country by way of experiment.

The mayberry, wineberry, and juneberry are three small fruits from Japan with agreeable flavours and plenty of juice.

The edible passion-flower fruit is another innovation. It is like a purple plum in shape and colour, and the top is sliced off with a knife, so that the contents may be scooped out and eaten with a spoon.

The mango is a tough, juicy, stringy, sticky, turpentine plum from Madeira and South Africa, the demand for which has so far exceeded the supply. Another fruit from the same localities is the avocado pear, the taste for which is distinctly an acquired one. In flavour and appearance the insides of these articles resemble nothing so much as rancid butter, and they rapidly rot and go black.

The date plum, or persimmon, which will again be sent from some of the Southern States of North America, is a small orange-coloured fruit, sweet and, astringent in flavour. It is supposed to be of the best flavour after it has been mellowed by frost. All the consignments yet received on the London market have met with a ready sale, and there are varieties known as the European lotus and the keg fig, the latter being a native of Japan.

## WHAT THE "BOXER" TROUBLES HAVE COST AMERICAN TRADE.

The sufferings of Americans in China from the effects of the Boxer uprising have been given such wide publicity that they are hardly likely to be forgotten or depreciated; but probably few are aware of the extent to which the interests of merchants in this country have been damaged by the Chinese troubles.

The year 1900, remarks Consul John Fowler, of Chifu, "began with the greatest increase in our trade ever known, and ended with the most serious losses." In order to give some idea of the way in which a few specified lines of imports fell off, Consul Fowler gives (in Consul Reports, March 19) the following table showing merchandise imported from America into the ports of Chifu, Tientsin, and Newchwang during the quarter ending September 30, 1900, and the same period of 1899:

Article.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Drills.....	311,172	205,639	105,533	
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Shoes.....	10,400	10,400		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0
Flour.....	1,040,000	1,040,000		0

"The above gives a good idea of the loss in China can be seen in interfering with trade, comments Consul Fowler; "the greatest loss is, of course, in cotton piece-goods, and this cessation of imports must have been most keenly felt in the Southern States." The following table shows how the exports of American cotton were affected:

Month.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
January.....	855,528	850,217	5,311	
February.....	1,047,975	700,406	347,569	
March.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
April.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
May.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
June.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
July.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
August.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
September.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
October.....	1,047,975	1,047,975		0
Total.....	8,414,609	8,503,713	89,104	

In some localities trade was almost annihilated. "I know of ships loaded with Oregon lumber," says the consul, "that reached Tientsin and were unable to land their cargoes, thus entailing an enormous loss upon the American lumber trade. One American firm paid through this office over \$5,000 gold on demurrages alone on this account, besides losing the sale of the lumber destined for Tientsin." The number of ships entering the port of Chifu during the quarter ending last September was 282, as compared with 522 the preceding year, and there was a decrease of 121 ships during the same time at New-Chwang. The total collection of duties for all China during this period was 5,163,795 taels (\$7,228,000); as compared with 7,635,286 taels (\$10,672,000) the previous year. "Probably no country in the world," says Consul Fowler, "suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically our field of trade."

The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the above figures, thinks that the most important lesson for American merchants is the "suggestion of the permanent loss this country would suffer if the 'open door' were closed

against it as is now threatened." "If, as is proposed, the northern half of the Chinese empire should be placed under Russian control and administration," it declares, "a trade which now amounts to many millions dollars a year, and which is rapidly increasing would practically be annihilated."—*Literary Digest*.

## THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

## "JENKS THE GENIUS."

Jenks the genius, on a vacation from his literary labours in Senator Quay's service, is up from St. Lucia and relaxing at the Hotel Bonnet, says the *Philadelphia North American* of 3rd April.

"It is surprising," he said last evening in the cafe, setting his emptied glass on the table and calling for more, "It is really surprising, my dear fellow, to see the sort of criticism to which the gallant General Funston is being subjected for having resisted the means he used for the capture of Aguinaldo. He forged letters, he employed traitors, he sent for food when he was starving to the man against whom he was plotting. But why not? What's a man, why should you scruple to lie to him and scheme against him? If you don't like Funston's way of doing things, your complaint lies not against him, but against war. It is idiotic to blame a soldier for being a soldier unless you're ready to abate the whole military class as a barbarous anachronism."

"When I was a young man," continued Mr. Jenks, "the soldier's career had great attractions for me. I don't mind saying that in my youth I was not an example of all the Christian virtues, and in consequence my physique fell below the recruiting sergeant's mark. The fascination of the military service for many young men, I need not say, is an intoxicating fact that by putting on a uniform they become licensed to do deeds that would bring them to the gallows or the penitentiary if committed in civil life. What a glorious freedom the soldier has! Inscribed on his banner is the noble military principle 'To the deuce with the Ten Commandments!' And for sailing in and breaking them all he is not hanged or sent to jail or even condemned by 'public opinion,' but is applauded as a hero by a peace-loving world."

"Being well on in years," pursued Mr. Quay's literary gentleman, "I confess that I would not care to serve my country in the army. One's morals improve with age—at least one's brain thinks more clearly about conduct. At twenty, shooting the enemies of my native land, in any quarrel, good or bad, would have been pastime for me. Now, I own, I could not kill anybody without feeling myself a murderer. The circumstance that my superior officer, and President McKinley, and Congress, and the Supreme Court, with the Constitution and the laws of the United States thrown in, approved of the act would not relieve my conscience. You see, in order to be an effective soldier you must be willing to let other people do your thinking for you. But I doubt if at the Last Day an act of Congress and the endorsement of your fellow-citizens will be accepted as a sufficient excuse for shedding the blood of a fellow-creature who dies in the conviction that you are a cruel invader and that he falls in defense of his home and country."

"It's wonderful what training and custom will do for a man. There's not a better set of fellows on earth than the officers of our army and navy—educated, intelligent, well-mannered, amiable and kind-hearted as a rule. I've cracked hundreds of bottles with them, and I know they have a keen sense of humor, such as it is. Not one of them would do you an ungentlemanly turn, and they'd shrink from being guilty of what they consider a base deed, but all the same there isn't a lieutenant or general among them that doesn't consider it his highest duty to commit any crime in obedience to orders. He'll trample truth and fair dealing and the laws of hospitality under foot, just as Funston did, and glory in doing it, and be envied by his fellows for the chance given him to distinguish himself. The Thugs illustrated the same perversion of mind and morals. They murdered to please God, I understand, and you see it among business men, too. Old gentlemen who are liberal givers in charity, and are thought by themselves and others to be sympathetic and benevolent, and who preside at meetings to improve the condition of the poor, are rack-renting and tenant landlords, cheese-paring employers and as hard as flint in all their business relations. They say that competition forces them to do all this, and blandly deplore the system which compels them to thus protect their interests; but you don't find them refusing any of the fat fruits of the system, or being troubled in their well-learned consciences. They just do as others do and as others have done time out of mind. Like the soldier, they are content to follow custom, and if their minds ever do turn rebellious and begin to think, they crush the rebellion as a wicked revolt against venerable authority. Conscience, my dear boys, is no match for custom, which, as my friend Penrose would say, is the boss moral dope."

"I trust," proceeded Mr. Jenks, toying with his fifth glass, and pushing his long, iron-gray hair back from his tall forehead, "that you won't suspect me of not admiring Funston. If we must have soldiers and war, he's entitled to his big reputation and whatever else a grateful government can give him for his success in crime—or what would be considered crime by any sane person if it had not been committed as a soldierly duty."

"Nevertheless," added Senator Quay's philosopher, "there's one feature of Funston's adventure that we don't have to think about like criminals out of deference to military custom, and that's the ex-Filipino officers, who helped to trap Aguinaldo. It's all right in war to make use of traitors, but it isn't necessary to respect them. The British, and we, were perfectly justified in buying up Benedict Arnold, yet even English pens refuse to write of him except with abhorrence and contempt. Now Arnold was no worse than the Filipino wretch who threw his arms around Aguinaldo and held him for Funston, nor were the other three who went with the deceiving expedition. They earned all the money and favour they will get, and it's policy to encourage others of their countrymen to render themselves infamous forever. But don't let us tamper with the moral sense of the public any more than we can help while we march on our imperial progress as benevolent assimilators. And especially don't let us confuse the minds of the children. A traitor is a traitor, whether his treason helps us or hurts us. And there's no viler thing than a traitor, be he a white deserter to the Filipinos, or a Filipino deserter to the whites."

"War, Sir," said Mr. Jenks, rising, "is somewhat unsteady but with dignity, it is a dirty thing which breeds dirty things. The world will never be Christian, or decent, till we civilize ourselves out of it. Look what it's led Funston into—as fine and manly a little campaign as ever lived. And look what it's led this once liberty-loving and self-respecting nation into, when we find ourselves capable of chortling with exultant joy over the success of the glorious and low-down job that was put up on Aguinaldo as our heroes in the Philippines will have it, that Aguinaldo is: 'You will now, excuse me, I am about to go and pay my respects to Mayor Ashbridge and congratulate him on his honesty and efficiency of his police force.'"

## CHINA AND THE BRITISH.

The events of the past year, and in particular the behaviour of our soldiery, have made the English the least liked and the most trusted among Western nations. We have the sympathy, especially of the Reformers, and there are more Reformers in the Yangtze region than in the rest of the eighteen provinces. It may be that one like Chang Ching, whose motto is "China for the Chinese," loves us best in the capacity of possible opponents of Russia. But he has the wisdom to know that foreigners cannot be expelled, and that they know much China would do well to learn. It was at his suggestion that the Emperor decreed, in July 1898, that candidates should be examined in short practical essays, instead of in subjects from the Confucian analects. That decree was one of the first to be rescinded after the *Boxer* revolt, and it is a remarkable evidence of strength that Chang himself weathered the revolutionary storm. It was against the Yangtze Viceroyalties that the anti-foreign movement broke nine months ago; and it is the Yangtze Viceroy again, including this time the Governor-General of Szechuen, who have protested with so much energy and effect against an Agreement that would have constituted Manchuria a fief of Russia.

We have heard of Egyptianising the Yangtze, but the phrase is liable to convey an exaggerated impression. Very few who know China would be willing to undertake, in respect of the great area and great population of the Yangtze region, the responsibilities of which we have taken upon ourselves in the valley of the Nile. The suggestion is that we should begin moderately by inaugurating more direct relations with the Provincial Authorities, and supplying them with the advice and help which British Indian officials have rendered the King of Siam. The provincial administration is less corrupt than the Imperial for reasons in which Peking placemen and the Palace eunuchs loom large. But it none the less needs drastic reform if China is to accommodate herself to the requirements of Foreign intercourse and modern finance; and all experience leads us to hope that reform can be effected more readily piecemeal with the assent of the Provincial officials than by awaiting wholesale dictation from Peking.—*Saturday Review*.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

May 11th.  
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations, to 1893.

Barometer.....	29.867
Thermometer.....	75.2
Humidity.....	84.6
Rainfall.....	15.0

## YESTERDAY.

Barometer.....	29.83	29.76
Temperature.....	78	80
Humidity.....	82	75
Rainfall.....	0.02	—

## TO-DAY.

Saturday, 11th May, 1901.

Chinese—23rd of 3rd moon of 27th year of Kwang-su.

Sun—Rises.....	5hr. 22min.
Sets.....	6hr. 29min.
Moon—Last Quarter 10hr. 13min. a.m.	
High water—Morning.....	3hr. 28min.
Afternoon.....	3hr. 18min.
Low water—Morning.....	6hr. 8min.
Afternoon.....	6hr. 19min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1843—Wang-An-tung and Hienling visited Hongkong.
- 1864—Armed attack on the offices of Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.
- 1866—"Black Friday," extensive Bank failures etc. in England.
- 1878—Attempted assassination of the German Emperor.
- 1880—The Duke of Genoa arrived in Hongkong.
- 1880—Death of Father Damien.
- 1891—Attempted assassination of the Czar, which in Japan.
- 1894—Collision between the *Mike Maru* and *Monmouthshire* near the Tungsha Lightship.
- 1897—The Powers proposed mediation between Turkey and Greece.
- 1898—Fire at Sakai Japan, 240,000 yen damage.
- 1899—Wreck of the *Seldirk* on the Apo Shoals, Mindoro Islands.
- 1899—A large Meeting at Sydney support the Outlander's petition to the Queen.

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 12th May, 1901.

Chinese—24th of 3rd moon of 27th year of Kwang-su.

Sun—Rises.....	5hr. 22min.
Sets.....	6hr. 29min.
High water—Morning.....	3hr. 21min.
Afternoon.....	3hr. 39min.
Low water—Morning.....	7hr. 40min.
Afternoon.....	7hr. 50min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

- 1899—Passage of the Douro under Wellington.
- 1831—The East India Co.'s garden at Canton destroyed by the Mandarins.
- 1832—Fong-yuen and Hoppe forcibly entered the East India Co.'s factory at Canton.
- 1884—Signing of the Li-Youmner Convention.
- 1896—Protestant Mission at Kiang-yin destroyed and looted.
- 1898—San Juan de Puerto Rico bombarded by American fleet.

## AGENDA.

## TO-MORROW.

- Daylight—O. S. K. steamer *Daijin Maru* leaves for Coast Ports.
- Daylight—Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thales* leaves for Swallow.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

- St. John's Cathedral.—Communion, 7 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5.45 p.m.
- Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m.; Benediction, 5 p.m.
- German Bethesda Chapel, West Point.—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
- St. Francis Church, Wanchai.—Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m.; (Port.), 7.30 a.m.; Benediction, 5 p.m.
- St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.
- St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point.—Mass, 8 a.m.
- Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.
- Union Church.—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 14th.

- Cargo ex *Hilatchi Maru* subject to rent.
- Cargo ex *Wittberg* subject to rent.

## WEDNESDAY, 14th.

- Daylight—O. S. K. steamer *Akashi Maru* leaves for Coast Ports.
- Noon—C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* with mails passengers etc. leaves for Vancouver B.C.
- Noon—N. D. L. Co.'s steamer *Prinz Heinrich* leaves for Southampton.
- Cargo ex *Hongkong Maru* subject to rent.

## THURSDAY, 16th.

- 4 p.m.—Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Loggansang* for Manila.
- 5 p.m.—C. & M. Co.'s steamer *Diamante* leaves for Manila.
- 8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge at the Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street.
- Cargo ex *Bengal* subject to rent.

## FRIDAY, 17th.

- Daylight—N. Y. K. steamer *Awa Maru* leaves for Marseilles, London, etc.
- TUESDAY, 21st.
- Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Mike Maru* leaves for Japan ports.

## WEDNESDAY, 22nd.

- Daylight—O. S. K. Co.'s steamer *Anping Maru* leaves for Coast Ports.

## FRIDAY, 24th.

- 4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Kasuga Maru* leaves for Australian Ports via Manila etc.

## SATURDAY 25th.

- Noon—U. S. Co.'s steamer *China* leaves for San Francisco via Shanghai etc.

## SHIPPING CAZETTE.

In future the *Telegraph* shipping form supplied to Captains of vessels will contain a heading for notices of officers and engineers transferred or on leave, etc. Friends will much oblige by giving this information:—

May 3rd.

Mr. Dixon, chief officer of the s.s. *Hankow*, has taken command of the s.s. *Sainan*, on the Canton Wuchow run.

Captain Lossius of the s.s. *Nanning*, takes command of the *Fatshan*, on the Hongkong-Canton run.

Captain Dick of the s.s. *Fathan*, goes home.

May 11th.

Officers of Hospitalship *Carthage*, J. R. London, Captain; H. G. Evans, R.N.R., chief officer; C. E. Hudson, R.N.R., 2nd officer; Y. B. Browning, 3rd officer; N. W. Hunt, 4th officer; W. Ramson, chief Engineer.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

- German (*Hamburg*) 14th instant.
- Indian (*Suway*) 15th instant.
- American (*China*) 16th instant.
- American (*Doric*) 23rd instant.
- Canadian (*Empress of China*) 28th instant.

The N. P. Co.'s steamer *Olympia* arrived at Yokohama and sailed for Tacoma on the 9th inst.

The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melpomene*, left Singapore for this port last night the 10th inst.

The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Awa Maru*, (European Line) left Shimomoseki for this port to-day the 11th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Imperial German Mailsteamer *Hamburg* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 15th April, left Singapore on Friday, the 10th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 14th inst.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS			
U.S.S. Bennington	...	Kowloon	Dock
Nanchang	"	"	"
Hongkong Maru	"	"	"
Hsiching	"	"	"
Union	"	"	"
Kiang Tung	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
Heade	"	"	"
Newark	"	"	"
Saturn	"	"	"
Burnside	"	"	"
Comaniade Filippina	"	"	"
Lung Tsing	"	"	"
Hangchow	"	"	"
Colonies	"	Casino	politian
Pettiana	"	"	"



## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
AWA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 17th May, at Daylight.
MIKE MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.
WAKASA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.
ROSETTA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
N. Tate	HAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
S. Yoshizawa	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 24th May, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 16th May, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 14th June, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 4th July, at Noon.

## THE Twin Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1901.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Sole Agents for HONGKONG, MANUFACTURERS.

HARTMAN AGENTS FOR

COMBINATION'S GENUINE

BRAND, HARTMAN'S RED HAND

DAMBLER'S GREY PAINT,

LAUNDRY MOTOR

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL

P. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1901.

## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

Via

The Overland Railways, and Atlantic and other Connecting Steamers.

Via Inland Sea of Japan and Honolulu.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1901.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSIASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SUEVIA.....HAMBURG.....21st May.....Freight.

WAGNER.....HAMBURG.....31st May.....Freight.

SEGOVIA.....HAMBURG.....10th June.....Freight.

WITTENBERG.....HAMBURG.....10th June.....Freight.

Heppel.....HAMBURG.....10th June.....Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA	"CHANGSHA"	12th instant.
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	14th instant.
FOOCHOW	"WUHU"	14th instant.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1901.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MAORON"	14th May.
"	"ACHILLES"	16th May.
"	"PROMETHEUS"	28th May.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	14th May.
"	"CALAIS"	28th May.
"	"MAORON"	10th June.
LIVERPOOL (DIRECT)	"PROMETHEUS"	10th May.
(Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES)	"ULYSSES"	18th May.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIJIN MARU,"

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901.

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## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Operating the New First-class Steamships

"INDRAPUR," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION,"

"between"

HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.)

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KNIGHT COMPANION,"

will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports.

For through Rates of Freight and further information communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent,

or to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO. [432c]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA,"

Captain Mosca, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, P.M.

For Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1901.

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ATCHESON TOPEKA &amp; SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &amp;c.

Carlisle City... about May 16

Belgian King... about June 10

THE Steamship

"CARLISLE CITY,"

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"

Captain S. Aizumi, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1901.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIBRAK &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901.

[505c]

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU,"

Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901.

[481c]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG,"

Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1901.

[505c]

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1901.

[505c]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"AFRIDI".....24th May.



## FIVE'S ENGAGEMENT.

THE STORY OF AN INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

[BY ARCHIE ARMSTRONG IN THE *Ball Mail Gazette*.]

"D—N!" said the President of the C.U.B.C. Four members of the crew spoke at greater length but to the same effect; and after the rest of the crew except Five had granted assent, the President looked disappointed at the want of originality of suggestion exhibited, and remarked that it was all very well but something must be done.

Five was not present. He had gone up to his bedroom, and his conduct was under discussion. Five had failed in the "trials," had improved in practice after Christmas, and been really uncommonly good during the early part of training; on London water he had gone to pieces as rapidly as he had come on, his rowing had lost life, his time was execrable, and the hard work, which had compensated in early days for an admitted roughness of form, was conspicuously absent. Matters had come to a crisis during that day's practice, and it was no joke for the President to be told, as he had been, by the coach that unless he could find something better, he might regard the race as lost for him at once. The men in the middle of the boat had all seemed so safe that there was no one in training who could replace Five in anything like a satisfactory manner; indeed, there was no one who could be named, trained or not, who was fit to occupy his place.

"I suppose you know why he is so rotten," said Seven, in a thick tentative voice. He was a nervous young man, very big and strong, but new to the boat, and from an obscure college of no social standing.

"Know?" exclaimed the President. "Of course I don't, if I only knew I might do something." He had considerable confidence in his own powers, as befitting a man who had rowed in two inter-University races already.

"But I know," growled Seven, he seemed surprised and abashed to find himself endowed with more knowledge than his fellows, but as every one was silent he had to go on.

"He's in love, you see," he began, not quite sure whether he should have mentioned such a distracting topic to a crew in training.

"We know that," said Cox. "He's engaged to be married; fancy a chap of his age going to marry." Cox had recently taken his B.A. degree and was to start for the last time; he was more than twenty-three, and sometimes looked quite wrinkled round the eyes at breakfast-time, while Five was known to be barely twenty-one.

"But he ain't," said Seven quite roughly—he came, you observe, from a college of no social standing; "the girl has chucked him; written to say she'd like him as a brother. But I fancy she wouldn't take him on as a brother for long; she likes presents and so on, and Five's been hard up. He had to take his watch to his uncle last time he stood her and her mother supper after a theatre; she's not particular where she goes, Carlton, Savoy, anywhere, but she likes to be well done; and the watch was a sort of keepsake from her ancestors."

"So he took it to his uncle," put in the President.

"He means he pawned it," said Cox, thoughtfully. "He rarely spoke to people like Five and Seven, except to call attention to the time on the boat side, but he had listened attentively. The beggar ought to row all the better for being out of a mess," he added, after a pause.

"I suppose he thinks he's got a broken heart and all that kind of thing; that's the way with a calf-lover."

Cox was believed to have had a very desperate love affair with the daughter of the tutor, under whose care he had sought to bridge the gulf that is fixed between a studiously neglected education at Eton and matriculation at Trinity. His companions did not allude to it, they returned to him for advice as to one whose experience had rendered wise, and whose cynicism availed them. He had learnt, or at all events believed, that his first love had been blighted owing to a bribe offered by a relative to the tutor's daughter, and while he professed to be contented to remain a bachelor, he had views on the mercenary nature of the feminine heart which he used to express in scandalous language at bump suppers.

The President repeated that "something must be done," and looked to Cox as if hoping that he would suggest the form that "something" should take.

"Can't somebody make the girl take Five on again?" suggested Seven, who was getting quite brilliant on the strength of the interest which his information had aroused.

"You could get away and go and see her," said the President, turning to Cox. "A waterman boy can steer us to-morrow."

"My dear sir," said the President in a tone of exasperation, "the President was a familiar friend of vast personal strength; he liked Cox in his arms and took him to another part of the room, where they talked earnestly. At the end of their conversation Cox was heard to say that he did not like the job, but he would have a few words with Five to see how the land lay; to which the President answered that as long as Cambridge was the race, it could not possibly matter who was in his work, and who believed in his mission.

Ten minutes later Cox returned to the room, and addressing his remark to the assembled crew, said, "I'm going to town to-morrow; of course no one will let Five know that my going has anything to do with him. I'll make it all right. I can't do it as much for any other man." He walked out of the room with an air of determination that made him look two stone heavier than Seven.

"Bow, who had gone upstairs, as the light-footed member of the crew, and had only returned just before Cox, was then questioned as to what had taken place in Five's room."

"I could not hear it all," he said, "but Cox tried to talk to Five about love being all right, and he would soon get over it, and Five got rusty, and said Cox knew more about love than the Senior Proctor, and did not like it because when he tried to kiss that girl of his he always had to stand on archaic, and of course that tired him; Cox was very wroth; he banged out of the room with a clasp that he nearly came on top of me."

"So, apparently, Cox was exercising Christian forgiveness when he said that he would try to make things smooth for Five in his love affair. The next day Cox went to London, drank half a bottle of champagne at his club for lunch, and at a literary office with his penknife from a back number of the *Times*, and put it in his cigarette case. He had a letter from him, and drove to an address in Kensington written out in the staid handwriting of Seven of the Cambridge Eight."

"Is Miss Angelina Delaney at home?" he asked. The parlourmaid said that Mrs. Delaney was out, but that Miss Delaney was at home, and he smiled as a Roman general must have smiled when the *agrippa* informed him that the *omnes* were favourable.

When Cox of the Cambridge Eight found himself confronted in a dimly-lit drawing-room by a young lady a head and shoulders taller than himself, with a small waist, large dark eyes, and hair of a curious red-brown tinge, he eyed her with admiration as a connoisseur in such matters, and decided to go

straight to the point. It would be impossible to repeat all that he said. He was a member of the Cambridge A.D.C., and his familiarity with the wits of popular English literature supplied him with matter, while his manner was that in which he would have played lovers' parts had not the club stage-manager consistently declined to assign them to him in either sex.

At the end of a quarter of an hour he had made perceptible though hardly sufficient progress. Miss Delaney reiterated her high regard for Mr. Smith (that was Five's name), as she coldly called him, but refused to admit any return of her former affection, however highly his praises might be sung. Cox rose and paced the drawing-room, producing his cigarette case as he did so. Probably she thought he was going to soothe himself with tobacco, after the vivid pictures he had drawn of Five's suicidal condition, caused by her fickleness; for she held out a match-box. He waved it away. He was playing trumps, rather with the air of a man who is not quite sure whether his particular card is the thirteenth of his suit or not.

"It seems a pity, too," he said in a tone of resignation, "just as his uncle's dead, and it's all right about money."

"I did not know what he had an uncle, but of course money makes no difference," said Miss Delaney.

"Of course not," said Cox, producing a newspaper cutting from his cigarette case. "You did not notice this in the paper; that's his uncle, who, as you see, was a bachelor."

Now, the newspaper cutting produced referred beyond question to the death of Mr. Jonathan Smith, who, after, being three times mayor of a Midland town, had died with the reputation of being one of his wealthiest citizens, and beyond the fact of his never having married, the obituary notice gave no further information about him. What it did say, however, was clearly to the point.

"Why did he never mention him?" asked Miss Delaney, sitting up in the low easy-chair she occupied.

"He was too proud, I fancy," said Cox. "Of course the Smiths are a very old family, and his—and I suppose he wanted to be loved for himself, not for his prospects."

"But he loved for himself," she exclaimed. "I told you I love him very much." She had not said anything of the kind before, but she was reading the newspaper slip for the second time as she added, "Of course while he had no money I should have only been a burden to him."

Cox caught his own eye in a mirror that tilted down towards him above the mantelpiece, and having caught, winked at it, and it returned the wink.

"Of course I have been rather hard on him," he said in a gentle tone.

"And, of course, to come into seven thousand a year and not have you to—give it all to—makes it so much the worse for him," continued Cox, still studying his reflection with apparent satisfaction. It will be noted that the obituary notice of Mr. Jonathan Smith had named no figure in referring to his fortune.

"Suppose I change my mind, and tell him we will be engaged again?" she said, after another pause.

"You have changed your mind," he exclaimed, "I think I ought to write next week." "Suppose you telegraph this afternoon," said Cox. The state of the tide necessitated the course being rowed late that day.

She looked a little surprised and vexed at his impatience, but, as he laid a form before her and handed her a pencil, succumbed to the masculine will contained in a seven-stone-six frame.

"You can write to-night," he said as a last instruction, "and say nice things, you know; but perhaps you had better not mention my coming, or his uncle's money. Five—Mr. Smith, mean—is so proud, you know."

"Poor fellow!" she said, handing him the telegram.

"Poor devil!" murmured Cox to himself, as he ran downstairs with it in his hand.

Five minutes later it was despatched, short but expressive to the person to whom it was addressed: "I have reconsidered my decision; cheer up; will write—Angy." Three hours later Cox met the President.

"Well," he said, "how did you go to-day?" "Worse than ever," said the President. "Five had a telegram just before we started, and he nearly upset the boat twice. He's strained his rowing to-day."

"Never to-day?" said Cox. "It's all right. He'll steady down to-morrow, and we shall win the race."

And when they did, after five days of rapid improvement and a hard struggle, by the length of the boat's canvas and no more.

After the race, while the steamer bearing the crews was puffing and bounding its way back to Putney through a crowd of boats and amid a din of cheers, whistles, and grumblings from foghorns, Smith, of the Cambridge crew, came up to the Coxswain of his boat and shook him, commending him by Mr. Smith, except during one conversation already referred to, had been limited to such remarks as "Five, you're late!" "Five, you're too soon!" looked a little nervous, and became still more so as he listened to what Five had to say.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed. "She vowed she would not say a word about my having been to see her. Does no woman ever?"

"Stop that," said Five. "Angelina is not a woman—she is not like other girls."

"Of course not," ejaculated Cox. "Of course not," continued Mr. Smith. "I do—I always know what she means before she says it. There's something, though, in her last letter about an uncle of mine that puzzles me. Perhaps you can explain."

"What does she say?" asked Cox, doggedly, holding his teeth. "Can't a woman ever—"

Five held out the postscript of a letter, folding back the upper portion of the sheet.

"P.S.—So sorry about your uncle, dear, but, of course, it's all right if it makes us happier."

"I have only two uncles, both in India," said Smith. "Can't you tell me what she means?"

Cox cleared his throat, and having no looking-glass in which to confide, winked one eye, the one not visible to Mr. Smith, at the light blue flag flying above the Oxford one.

"I know, of course," he said, at last, quite blantly. "It's about your watch you pawned to take her and her mother out to supper—at the Savoy, or was it at the Carlton? She's a bit blabby—some girls are, but her heart is in the right place, you see."

"You told her that?" said Five, turning crimson.

"I did," said Cox, firmly. "It melted her heart, that's what she means by it making you both happy."

Mr. Smith heaved a sigh and then smiled. "It will be all right now, eh?" he ejaculated.

"She and her mother are at Brighton. I am going down there to-morrow. We shall talk a lot about you."

"I expect you will," said Cox, with his eyes on the light blue flag, and a tendency to wink still affecting his right eyelid. "I am off to Paris to-night, and then—my guardian is always worrying me to go round the world and improve my mind; I think, for once in a way, I shall have to gratify the old boy."

## UNFAMILIAR INTOXIANTS.

It is probable that the first vice which primal man acquired was drunkenness. Scientists tell us that man and a certain microbe are the only living organisms that take naturally to alcohol. Of course, there are exceptions. Individual domestic animals—dogs, donkeys, and elephants—occasionally acquire a taste for intoxicants; but as a rule, animals will not touch them. But, as Byron says, "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk." The word reasonable here should be reasoning, for without a more or less highly-developed power of reasoning neither man nor any other animal can get drunk; for the simple reason that intoxicants do not grow, but have to be made. The alcoholic liquors with which we are familiar are not very many. In fact, the lower classes as a rule only indulge in beer, gin, rum, brandy, and whisky. Of port and other wines they know little more than the names, if they know those. But there are many intoxicants made which are hardly ever consumed. For example, there is the grand old drink of the Vikings—mead. It is made from honey, fermented, and though it does not taste as if it were of any particular strength, it is stronger than the oldest ale, and the unsuspecting imbiber will find himself quite suddenly laid out after a couple of ordinary glasses. This liquor is made plentifully in Huntingdonshire and in some parts of Wales, as well as in other countries. But the Londoner knows it not. "Evening-bellies that it is a drink like sack, which nobody now knows how to make. Yet, having its intoxicating effects to those not used to it, it is one of the most wholesome and palatable alcoholic beverages in existence. Another drink not much known in England, but common in the United States, which conceals the most intoxicating qualities beneath a mild taste, name, and appearance, is what in States is known as hard cider. One gets, though rarely, in Somersetshire. A glass of it will upset a strong man who has not used to it. In some parts of the country a most fiery and potent spirit is made from plums. It is manufactured and sold surreptitiously, and can be made either from ordinary cultivated plums or from the wild greengage, which in Huntingdonshire is called a "crack." This spirit is water white, and the taste for it is an acquired one, for to the uninitiated it resembles myriated spirit. There are many varieties of beer made in England, which are only locally known and appreciated. Heather beer is one of these. It is getting uncommon, as the older people who know the recipe are gradually dying out, and the younger generation are content with the ordinary beer at the village inn, arsenicated or otherwise. Many of the old English drinks survive in out-of-the-way villages. They are unattainable to the ordinary traveller, one reason for this being that unless he is a pedestrian tourist, he will never probably strike the places where these old brews are made, and even if he should, they are not sold at inns, though they may be made there for private consumption only. The chief manufacturers are old house-keepers to small farmers and cottagers, so that it is only by living in villages and knowing the inhabitants that one may get to know of these drinks. "Koorow" is an old liquor, practically obsolete these three hundred years, but made in certain villages of Derbyshire. It is a species of ale, exceedingly smooth, and flavoured with spices. Another old English beer is "braket," which is made from ale, pepper, and honey. This is a drink which was exceedingly popular in the fourteenth century. It can be got in certain parts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. "Aleberry" is still another which may yet be found, though seldom. Its necessary ingredients are old beer, spices, sugar, and bread. But old beer is now a rarity. —*Sport & Gossip*.

From mud-baths, to marriage seems a fair, but Sir Murrough's case seems a very different matter. He himself explained why to his prospective father-in-law, Mr. Rupert Lyle, who, seated with all the complaisance due to a return for financial favours past and prospective.

"You'll see, Mr. Lyle," the knight still retained more than a touch of the accent of his native Kerry—"ye'll see that for me to marry Julia wid this gout on me is not to be thought of; 'tis a heathen 'd be making of myself in the very church if the twinges attended the ceremony. It's just when a man has got a big fish, and at the top of the tree, they come on the wide excitement."

Sir Murrough, as he spoke, looked down upon the leg, swathed in bandages, and stretched on a support in front of him, and his companion was forced reluctantly to admit that to attend a wedding with such a limb, especially as a principal, was out of the question.

"Julia is in no hurry, of course," Lyle remarked, "but for myself the sooner everything is signed and sealed the better I'll be pleased—I want to get off to the Riviera, before the season there is over."

"Meaning," retorted the other, who did not lack shrewdness, as the fortune he had made testified—"meaning you've the eye as you on Monte Carlo. Well, as you're not a parent to his wife's father, and if you do on your own dollars, me boy, I'll not say a word."

The digression did not suit Lyle. "We can talk of that afterwards," he answered, somewhat awkwardly—"the question now is how you are to get rid of this gout? What do you think of doing?"

"Ye'll have heard of mud-baths?" queried the sufferer, and Lyle nodded assent.

"Now it's a queer thing," the former continued, "but my father's mother—she was a wise woman, even her rest—was cured of rheumatism wid a mixture of kelp weed and peat she rubbed on the apples of her eye, and let dry in the sun."

"What on earth has that got to do with your marriage to Julia?" demanded his companion, rather impatiently, for the plebeian reminiscences of his relative-to-be annoyed him.

"Everything," returned Murphy, "what cured my grandmother will cure me—it must run in blood. I'm arranging to have the same kind of mud-baths."

"Broad, I suppose," Lyle ventured to surmise. "I'd go to Dax or St. Amant if I were you."

"Not a bit," the patient answered pettishly; "that's what both Doctor Lenthall and Sir John Bulton said, and I could Bulton his opinion was not worth ten pence, let alone the ten good guineas I paid him. I'm getting the stuff good from the old country, and a glass house built in the grounds here to work it in. I'm advertising for an attendant that knows the business, and you'll see, in a couple of months I'll be claiming Julia as yet without having gone to yer Ducks or Saint Amant."

"I hope so, I'm sure," replied Lyle devoutly, and the conference ended.

Julia Lyle's necessities—or rather those of her father—and not her wishes had given colour to her engagement to the old Irish produce-broker, whose knightly had been paid to him as a reward for loyalty when loyalty was scarce among the water. The prospect of possibly angering his money had induced the

impetuous Lyle "pere" to engineer the match to this stage against considerable difficulties, for gout had lessened the knight's keenness for it, whilst, on the lady's side there existed a counter-attraction in the shape of a certain Captain Paget, whom she had met at a country house. Miss Julia was visiting there again when Sir Murrough's "mud-cure" preparations were in progress, and, having heard of them, she recounted their details to this other suitor.

"And you mean to tell me," he commented, smothering his laughter in view of what was to him the seriousness of the subject, "do you mean to say you still consider yourself bound to marry such a man—my dear—the epithet slipped out unawares, and Julia did not resent it; "my dear, you cannot do it—you must not do it."

The girl shook her head in dissent.

"We've discussed all that before, Herbert," she answered wearily, "and it is not right of you to begin again. He has my promise, and you know, she hesitated, "you must have an idea what breaking it would mean to my father."

Paget did know Mr. Lyle's little ways as being far from commendable, and swallowed down the expression of wrath which rose to his lips. Then suddenly his face brightened.

"Well," he said, with humility, "if somewhat forced politeness, of course you are perfectly right, and I have no business to urge you to what would be a breach of faith. But he continued, with more emotion, "I cannot sit beside you, or near you, and not do so. I shall go abroad—at least until Sir Murrough releases you."

Julia started at this announcement, and her face grew very white. "He will not do that," she answered after a pause; "perhaps it would be better if you went away."

"But if the old gentleman does give you up," Paget insisted, "what then?"

The other looked down, the paleness on her features flushing into colour. "Don't let me talk of it," she exclaimed, almost impatiently, "it is not right—if such a thing does happen"—she swept her eyes suddenly up towards his—"it will depend upon what you have to say to me then."

Sir Murrough's mud-cure gave promise of much success. A man giving the name of Hubert Koch had answered the knight's advertisement from Bad Rippold, a celebrated German Spa, and the impetuous Irishman, struck by the recommendations of the applicant, had engaged him to supervise his private "cure."

"'Tis the finest invitation," remarked Sir Murrough to this attendant some days after the commencement of the curative process; "the blessed Patrick must have left good in the very bog of the old country, when a wee nip av thim takes the pains out of a man this way."

The patient, attired in a white wrapper, was buried to the waist in a cavity formed in the floor of the glass house of which he had spoken to Lyle; the hole being filled with the compositum recommended by the speaker's grandmother, the materials for which had been specially imported from the wilds of Western Ireland. Heat was applied to the mixture by means of a system of pipes, under control of the attendant, bearing coffee and cigars.

"What is the use," the knight went on, "av going to the Continent—Isn't this now as good as the best av the Bads in yer own country, Koch?"

"Exactly," Sir Murrough responded, the person thus appealed to, speaking with a slight German accent, "the abillances are after the foreign models, but the purposes of the cure are the same as the best av the Bads in yer own country, Koch."

"I do not any responsible bid take," Sir Murrough glared at him, stung by his disparagement by implication of the Irish soil in which he was temporarily planted. "Dye tell me, ye spalpeen," he exclaimed, "that the bit of Kerry bog I'm in this minute isn't better than any dirty foreign mud?"

"The baths of Reichenhall, or Boll Bad, or Wiesbad," retorted the other, "will cure much more than gout or rheumatic affections which perhaps the peat of Ireland may benefit—I have it of no experience."

"And what will the mud ye make in Germany do for good Irish peat won't?" demanded the knight sarcastically.

"I did once know a gentleman," the attendant answered, "was much in love with a lady he should not do well to marry. He did undergo the cure at Boll Bad, and his love disappeared."

"Supposing it did," returned the knight, "dye mean to say Kerry turf wouldn't have done as well?"

Koch shook his head in negation of this theory. "I have of that no experience," he repeated.

By Patrick! ejaculated the patient, "but I'll show ye Irish mud as good as German. If I was in love now could ye treat me for it like the peat?"

The patient looked doubtful. "The treatment I do know," he said, "but the compost you have here may be useless."

"Nonsense, ye omadhaun," roared Sir Murrough, "am I not just after telling ye Irish peat beats everything? But I'll show ye there's a lady I'm thinking to marry. I'll start the treatment ye spoke of, and see whether ye can cure my fancy for her—If German mud did it for another man, what I'm in will do it for me twice as aisy."

"But the lady?" the attendant ventured to suggest—"she will suffer, Sir Murrough."

"Sorra bid," retorted the knight, who was under no delusions as to Julia Lyle's attitude towards him, "but my mud would cure her of her love, and she would be as good as dead."

"The attendant pushed the regular handle a little further over, and the patient began to be dancing up and down on the floor of the bath, judging from the spasmodic motions of the portion of him which was visible. Still his lips were set, and his rubicund face, down which perspiration was steaming, wore an aspect of determination. Koch pushed the handle again, and Sir Murrough cried out:

"Hete," he exclaimed, "I've had enough—help me up. I wouldn't have more to marry the Queen of Sheba, didn't I tell ye, ye went on, as Koch assisted him out, 'the peat would do anything German mud could!'"

"You have the lady resigned, then?" queried Koch eagerly.

"Just that same; I'll go now and write my father-in-law, saying he'll never be that."

"Then, Sir Murrough," the attendant's voice somehow sounded differently, "I must tell you my name is Paget—Herbert Paget. I love Miss Lyle—and she likes me, but was bound to you by her father. You know what he is."

"But," Koch interrupted, the bewildered thing looked at about Koch.

"Look at the name and character when I heard of your mud-cure plan from Miss Lyle. She said I had no chance unless you gave her

up, and I thought I could work it this way. I hope, seeing you are cured, you will forgive me?"

The glances of the two men met. "Ye're a broth of a boy," ejaculated the knight deliberately, after a silence, during which Paget felt his fate to be hanging in the balance. "And my belief you have cured me—wid the help of the good peat I had from Kerry. Anyways, I've been thinking 'twill fit the age av me better to be giving the lady away, than to be marrying her—and so I will. And so he did—Lyle senior being absent on the Continent.—*A. Lavin*.

## THE DOMESTIC PICNIC.

[By E. S.]

There can surely be no one left in these days to advocate the charms of the picnic. It might even be difficult to find any one to be funny about it. The craze of the thirties for eating one's meals in the wrong place has dwindled down to a mere occasional attempt at tea in the garden, and we are even beginning to discover that the right way to produce the effect of tea in the garden is to drink it indoors with the windows open. Under these conditions the tea and the garden are kept in their proper places, and we get the relative value of both. But the whole charm of tea in the garden, for instead of interesting little garden peeps from an open window, suggestive of all sorts of pictures beyond, we only get—the garden. And as every one knows, nothing is less like a real garden than the garden we are actually sitting in.

But there is another kind of picnic that has always appealed strongly to me, and that is the domestic picnic in the city. It is scarcely ever premeditated; and this, indeed, is the secret of its superiority over the ordinary picnic, which depends on invitations and hampers and enthusiasm. It is never possible to say we are going to have a picnic, for we are not; we are simply sitting in the midst of a domestic picnic; the merest trifle, such as the sweep, or somebody's day out, or spring-cleaning, is enough to produce one, if the other conditions are favourable. The other conditions in a house usually depend upon the sex of its inhabitants; for I have often noticed that when a man is about the domestic picnic does not flourish. Man seems constitutionally incapable of appreciating the humorous side of food. Women, on the contrary, have a natural disregard for the seriousness of meals that is exceedingly favourable to the success of the domestic picnic. I am sure if I had not been a man I should have felt much more appalled than I did at the prospect of furnished apartments. As it is, they seemed in my imagination to offer unlimited possibilities for any amount of domestic picnics.

I think the seaside must be responsible for my preconceived notion of furnished apartments. I quite expected to settle down to a life of warfare with a landlady, a servant, and the lodgers upstairs. Meals, of course, would depend upon the result. I was also prepared for the perpetual presence of vegetables. I often wonder what it would be like if vegetables were not so common a place than it is. Vegetables may even subtly assert themselves through the refinement of the private house. So it is no wonder that they have the power of completely pervading the furnished apartment. There they are being cooked every minute of the day except for the brief period that they spend upon the lodger's table, enthroned in the biggest vegetable dishes that were ever invented; and I suppose it never will be explained how a handful of Brussels sprouts can be responsible for so many cubic feet of atmosphere.

I was right about the vegetables. Otherwise my imagination had played me false. There were no lodgers upstairs; indeed, judging from my landlady's highly but significant allusions to the subject, gathered that the rooms upstairs were maintained merely for the purposes of aristocratic reminiscence. "Since the General's widow left," was the way she put it, "I haven't troubled about letting again." "General's widow?" Ah! I murmured sympathetically. My landlady wanted no more than this. "She was a nice lady, was the General's widow," she rambled on; "so highly connected, too! Moved into the country now, she has, and finds it very dull too, so she tells me in her letters. No doubt she would find it dull. You know Lady Sophia Micklethwaite, I suppose?" I shook my head sadly. "No? She leads London society of course," mentioned my landlady en passant. "Her and the General's widow was great friends. Then the General's Honourable Mrs. Pilkington and Lady Wilkins; of course you? Not? You must really excuse me, miss, but, being accustomed to the General's widow, I'm apt to think—"

A condescending cough explained what she was apt to think. I ordered a chop, and felt desperately unworthy to be the successor of the General's widow.

It can be gathered from my landlady's chaotic style of conversation that I was not going to be allowed to make my stay under her roof into an excuse for a domestic picnic. All my pet schemes for doing as I liked, and now that I did not keep a servant to do as I liked, I was irritated before the haunting shade of the General's widow. The General's widow had never allowed the kettle to appear in the room, but had expected the tea to be made in the kitchen; and so my tea had to be made in the kitchen—and so it was, ten minutes before it was wanted. The General's widow would never have dreamed of making shift with the same plate for pudding and cheese, but would have touched the bell.

When I was supping my feminine desire to make one plate do for everything, pointed out that I had wished to have the servant, it was made clear to me that people who were highly connected never thought of saving the servant. The General's widow, too, had never heard of the word "supper"; so my mighty meal of cold mutton, crusts, and vegetable dishes was called "late dinner." By the time my dream of domestic emancipation was completely merged in the life of intense refinement that my landlady forced me to lead, I had learned to hate the General's widow.

I might sometimes have been given a name instead of a title. I might have been able to endure her better, but there was something especially aggressive about the "General's widow." I even began to suspect her of a name that was too plebeian to rank with those of the leaders of London society.

When I had given up all hope of living the simple life that was suited to my humble origin, a startling change suddenly came over my landlady's establishment. It was apparent the moment I entered the house, when I came home one evening. Generally the turn of my lackey was the signal for the prompt appearance of my landlady, her servant, and the dinner. This evening, however, no notice whatever was taken of my arrival. The table was laid in a sort of fashion, but not at all in the manner to which the General's widow had accustomed me. The crust stand was there, it is true—it would require an earthquake to get rid of the crust-stand in my landlady's establishment—but I missed the numberless little marks, edged with fringe, that trimmed up the salt-cellars, and got entangled with the forks, and there were no pieces of geranium in the centre vase, or any

other of the refinements I had learned to expect. After waiting some time I followed the old-fashioned example of the General's widow, and "touched the



